

EXAMINATION OF HISTORICAL FOUNTAINS IN TERMS OF URBAN ENVIRONMENT RELATIONSHIP IN ÇANAKKALE

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ABSTRACT. The fountains built in the Ottoman period were generally built in the most suitable place for the benefit of most people, mostly in the structures such as small mosque, school, mosque, madrasa, square, bazaar, inn, market, bath, palace. Neighborhood fountains that built in the same period are located in the middle of the neighborhoods in order to serve the whole public. Apart from these, there are also fountains built to meet the water needs of the people passing by outside the settlements and in the close vicinity of the cities. Fountains with artistic value have functions as a source of clean water, drinking water and social structures that serve for use in daily life. In addition, historical fountains are plastic elements of the urban landscape, but they have not been evaluated as a landscape element. Therefore, in this study, the registered fountains located within the borders of Çanakkale Province are as follows: “Ahmet Ağa Fountain, Meydan Fountain and Yalı Fountain in Babakale District, Garip Fountain, Taşköprü Mosque Fountain, Government Square Fountain in Bayramiç District, Cevizli Village Fountain in Cevizli Village, The Center Fountain, the Tellibaba Fountain in Gallipoli, the Pools Fountain in the Pools Region, the Karainbeyli Fountain in the Karainbeyli Village, the Kilitbahir Village Square Fountain and the İbrahim Pasha Fountain in the Kilitbahir Village and the Uzbek Bath and Fountain in the Özbek Village” city-environment (functionality, aesthetics, form, material, color, texture, perceptibility) and the value it adds to the urban landscape has been tried to be revealed.

Keywords: Cultural Landscape, Historical Fountains, Urban Object, Çanakkale

INTRODUCTION

Throughout history, human beings have established settlements in areas close to the water element. Fountains, which were an important water element in the Ottoman period, are important architectural structures not only for water supply but also for the purpose of zoning a city. In our study, first of all, the interaction of the fountains, which are examples of water architecture, with the historical fountains in Çanakkale between the city and the environment will be examined. Then the evaluation of the city-environment function that these fountains have gained over time will be made. The ecological, physical and social interaction of the fountains, which have functional and visual landscape characteristics, will be evaluated.

Characteristics of Turkish Fountains

In the Ottoman Period, numerous foundation works were created with the belief that giving water to the thirsty is one of the greatest rewards. These are various water architectures such as dams, waterways, baths, fountains, fountains and fountains.

Fountains have an important place in water architecture [2]. As a general definition, fountains are structures with nozzles or taps where water is stored from any source into the water reservoir or water is brought to these architectural structures by means of meerscham and flowed from here. In other words, they are water intake points built from stone, marble, brick and mortar [3]. Fountains with artistic value are social structures that provide clean water resources, drinking water and services for use in daily life [5].

Turkish fountains simply consist of very ornate monumental fountains in an arched niche, as well as a bowl of mirror stone with pips and a basin on the ground. Turkish Fountain architecture in Anatolia, in the XIII century, started out simply. Later Ottoman Architecture in the XVI century has taken on the classical character of the city, and fountain types in different forms have emerged. In the XVIII century, fountains different from the classical character were made. The design richness and variety of forms of the fountains have increased [4]. For example, oyster shell decorations decorated with roses in various decorative arches, flowers in a vase and fruits on a plate. There are examples where the dispenser and fountains were designed together. As an independent structure, monumental square fountains in the form of small mansions were started to be built. In the XIX century with the development of technology, there are examples that do not have a water reservoir, are designed as a building facade, suitable for the city silhouette [8].

Instead of the pointed arch, which is frequently used in Ottoman architecture, arches formed with S and C curves were preferred [10]. The fountains built during the Ottoman period were generally built in the most suitable place for the benefit of the public, mostly near or adjacent to many other structures, especially mosques, schools, mosques, madrasahs, squares, bazaars, inns, markets, baths and palaces. In addition, the neighborhood fountains built during the Ottoman period are located in the middle of the neighborhoods to serve the entire public. Apart from these, there are also fountains built to meet the water needs of those passing by outside the settlements and in the close vicinity of the cities [7].

Fountains are constructed of various materials in cities, towns and residential areas as well as in main transportation lines, roadsides, open lands and rural areas. Fountains on transportation lines are mostly known as "range fountains" [6]. Fountains, which have various designs according to the places where they were built in the cities, have become inseparable parts of the urban fabric [11].

Type of Fountains

The concept of fountain, which started with the Romans and Greeks, became more important in the Seljuks and Ottomans; building a fountain has become a tradition. Therefore, many fountains were built in Anatolia during this period. Fountains were built in places that attract attention, not in random places due to their precautions [11].

Neighborhood Fountains: They are fountains built for the public to get water. In order to be equidistant from the people of the neighborhood, they are either in the middle of the neighborhood or in the focal points. Some of them are in troughs to give water to the animals [11].

Square Fountains: These fountains are mostly located in the middle of the neighborhood or in the squares by the roadside. These fountains mostly have two or four directions and there are taps in each direction. [11].

Intersection of Two-Way Fountains: They are beautiful fountains with fine taste, made by philanthropists at the corners of different places.

Wall/Facade Fountains: These fountains are built adjacent to one side of mosques, castles and other buildings. They are located towards the more busy roads and streets.

Shadirvan Fountains: These are fountains with a central chamber, usually located in mosques and the inner courtyards of large historical buildings, with taps around them.

Indoor Fountains: These are mostly used in mosques and large buildings due to their visual and acoustic properties.

Hole Fountains: These fountains are located in the middle or on the side of the streets. They are fountains with a special architecture that can be descended with 10-20 steps and have a depth of 2-3 meters.

Road Fountains: They are made for people who go from one place to another to rest and meet their water needs. These fountains have simple and plain architectures.

Garden Fountains: They are in an important position in a park or a garden. Apart from meeting the water needs of people, they are also used as plastic objects. Recently, the use of fountains as plastic objects in parks and gardens has come to the fore [11].

Functions of Fountains

Cities are composed of many physical units. Some units came to the forefront in terms of their functions in the city, while others remained in the background. Fountains were among the prominent elements of urban spaces in the past. It has been used for different purposes in different places of the city as well as important points of urban spaces. Fountains in different places were either built with a purpose in mind when they were first placed, or they gained a meaning later on where they were built.

Fountains have functions of water supply and contribution to wildlife in rural areas. Apart from its contribution to water supply and wildlife, fountains have important contributions to the environment such as orientation, emphasis, identification, plastic objects and historical identity [11].

Water supply: The first purpose of construction of fountains is to provide water to people. It was very difficult to transport the water away from the settlements by hand. Water was brought to the desired location through water channels for purposes such as drinking, cleaning and agriculture.

Orientation: Fountains direct the circulation in urban spaces. Fountains located at the point where a road divides into two aesthetically emphasize the crossroads. The fountains at the beginning of the dead-end streets serve as traffic signs indicating that there is no road exit.

Emphasis: Fountains are used for emphasis in urban spaces. The size of such fountains is large and their architectural structure is ostentatious. There are no structural elements around the accent fountains. There are arrangements to bring the fountain to the fore.

Locating and Naming: Neighborhood and street names in residential areas are named after an important, known or remarkable element located nearby. One of these elements is the fountain. The historical and architectural structure of such fountains is important. The quality of the water flowing from the fountain increases the recognition of the fountain.

Plastic Object: Today, fountains are used as plastic objects, especially in urban parks and residential gardens. Fountains used in residential gardens are smaller and more elegant than fountains used in urban parks.

Historical Identity: Fountains have an important place in the historical texture of cities. Only a fountain constitutes the historical identity of some cities. Fountains can be found independently of a historical building, as well as adjacent to or in the continuation of a historical building.

Square/Assembly: Squares form the focus and meeting centers of cities. Many of the squares have fountains. With the socialization of people who gathered by the fountain to get water, these areas have become gathering centers. By making landscaping around

some of the fountains, the spaces have been transformed from the square to open green areas.

Contribution to Wildlife: In rural areas, fountains are built at the water source. These fountains are a very important source of water for especially domestic and small cattle and wild animals such as birds, rabbits and foxes [11].

Urban Design Criteria for Fountains

Functionality: While the functions of fountains in urban areas are for water supply, rest and coolness, their contribution to wildlife in rural areas is for rest, water supply and socialization.

Aesthetic: While the fountains carry the historical traces of the place where they are located, they shed light on the aesthetics of history. Since it is located at the focal points of the city, it offers aesthetic beauty to the city users. Fountains, which have monumental value in rural areas, have given the necessary importance to their environment due to the religious belief of the people and ensured their protection.

Form: Fountains reflect the construction techniques of the periods they were built with their architectural structures. With their forms, they reflect which century they belong to and symbolize the power of their period.

Material: While the material used in the fountains is the most important indicator of the materials produced by the state, the quality of the material shows the greatest evidence of the areas under the influence of the reign.

Color: Fountains give us information about the structural elements used in the local architecture of the region.

Tissue: It is the biggest historical trace of the intention of the fountain work, with the symbols of the period's structures, embroideries, ornaments and reliefs on the materials in the fountains.

Perceptibility: Fountains are the biggest criterion that defines the use of the area with their size and size. Its perception with inscriptions and ornaments is an indicator of the craftsmanship of the historical period.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The main material of the study is the registered historical fountains located within the provincial borders of Çanakkale. Within the scope of our study, historical fountains were examined in terms of the city-environment and its contribution to the historical landscape was tried to be revealed.

The method in the study is primarily a literature review, and then field studies were carried out with on-site detection.

It is the support of the narration with pictures, tables and drawings with visual resources. Images were created using Autocad-2023 and Adobe Photoshop-2019 programs.

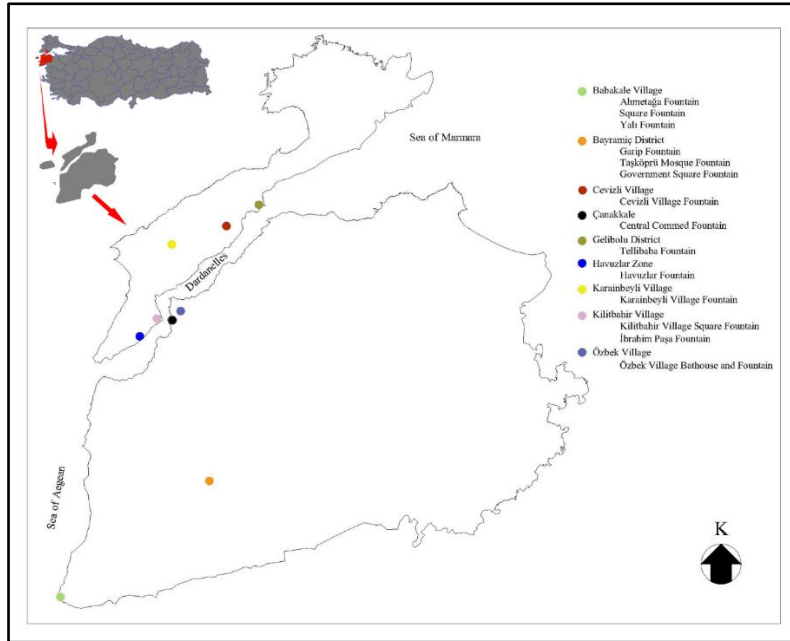


Fig. 1. Working Area (created by the authors)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this study, 14 registered fountains in 9 local regions in Çanakkale were examined (Fig. 1). The fountains are clustered on the border of the Dardanelles, depending on the settlements.

Historical Fountains in Babakale District

Babakale, in the Ayvacık district of Çanakkale province, is the westernmost point of the Asian continent. The castle was built in 1726 against pirates. With the prevention of piracy, the Castle was used for logistics purposes (Fig. 2). There are 4 historical fountains in Babakale.



Fig. 2. Babakale Village Working Area (created by the authors)

Babakale Village Ahmetağa Fountain:

Ahmetağa fountain is of wall/facade type (Fig. 3. a). It is located in the neighborhood, between a natural stone covered street with one-way vehicle traffic. It is written in its inscription that it was built by Ahmetağa in 1738 [14]. There are cypress and rosette embroideries on the belt. There is a jug bench on both sides of the fountain. Although one of the benches has become dysfunctional with the increase in the road level over time, the jug bench still provides the opportunity to rest for passers-by (Fig. 3. b). The Ahmetağa fountain has functions of water supply, locating and naming in the village.



Fig. 3. Babakale Village Ahmetağa Fountain a. Front view and b. Perspektif view (Photo, Çelik Turan, 2021)

Babakale Village Square Fountain

Babakale Village Square Fountain is a square fountain type. (Fig. 5). The village square has lost its geometric structure and areal size due to construction. The spatial relationship of the fountain with the historical Babakale Mosque and Babakale Castle, located to the northeast of the square, has been lost. (Fig. 5). It is stated in the inscription inside the arch of the fountain that it was built in 1728 (Fig. 4. b).

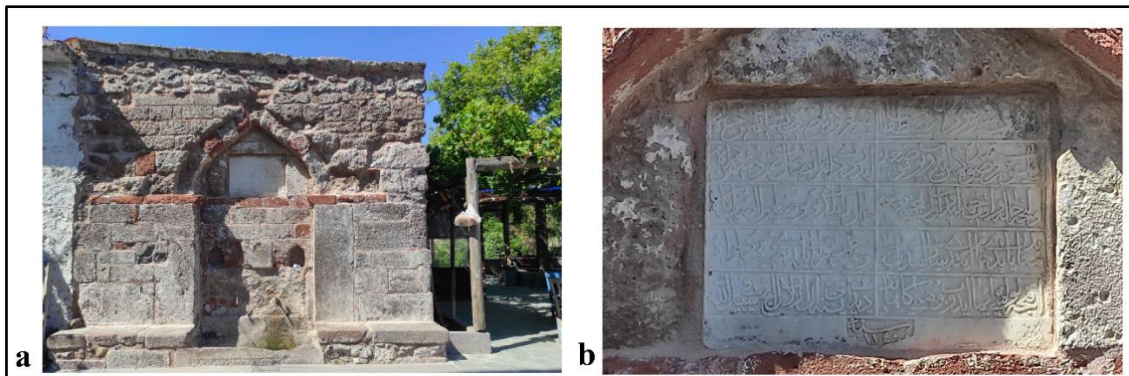


Fig. 4. Babakale Village Square Fountain a. Front view and b. Inscription panel (Photo, Çelik Turan, 2021)

There is a jug bench on both sides of the fountain and two small niches for placing a bowl inside the niche. (Fig. 5). The north side of the fountain overlooks the village square.

The east-south façade is adjacent to the buildings, and the west façade is integrated with the garden of the village cafe (Fig.4. a). Babakale Village Square Fountain in the village that has water supply, locating and square/gathering functions.



Fig. 5. Babakale Village Square Fountain (Photo, Çelik Turan, 2021)

Babakale Village Harbour Fountain

Babakale Village Harbor (Mansion) Fountain is in the type of road and square fountain (Fig. 7). It is thought to have been built by Mustafa Pasha in 1728 [14]. Cesme is located in the harbor. It was built to meet the water needs of sailors (Fig. 6. a). Today, water does not flow from the fountain. The building is in a very dilapidated condition. The epitaph inside the belt is not readable. There is a jug bench on both sides (Fig. 6. b). Mirror stone is made of marble. Many travelers to Babakale mentioned the port fountain or documented it as an engraving. [14].



Fig. 6. Babakale Village Harbour Fountain a. Front view of the fountain, b.Meerschauwand c. Inscription (blank) (Photo, Çelik Turan, 2021)

Babakale Village Harbor (Mansion) Fountain has a function of emphasis and historical identity in the village. The marble material in the middle of the arches is important evidence of the use of spolia. (Fig. 7).



Fig. 7. Babakale Village Harbour Fountain (Photo, Çelik Turan, 2021)

Historical Fountains in Bayramiç District

Bayramiç is administratively a district of Çanakkale province today. Bayramiç and its region, which was known to be within the borders of the Kingdom of Troy in the past, was ruled by many tribes over time. [15]. Bayramiç was conquered in 1357 by Ahi Hızır Emir Bey, who was appointed by Süleyman Pasha during the transition of the Turks to Rumelia. Bayramiç District, located in the south of Çanakkale Province, is surrounded by Balıkesir Province, Edremit District and Ayvacık District in the South, Çan District and Yenice District in the East, Ezine District in the West and Çanakkale Province in the North [16].



Fig. 8. Bayramiç District Working Area (created by the authors)

Bayramiç Garip Fountain

Bayramiç Garip fountain is in the type of road and square fountain (Fig. 9). Since it is located in Urban Open Green Spaces, it is used by city users for water supply. It creates emphasis for the purpose of social interaction point in the urban memory brought about by use. It is an important historical point that responds to the need for cooling and rest.



Fig. 9. Bayramiç Garip Fountain (Photo, Çelik Turan, 2021)

Garip Fountain has become a focal point for locating besides its orientation function. The old texture of the epitaph on the fountain has been damaged. (Fig. 10. b). After the restoration activity, it lost its architectural feature. It still preserves its historical identity with motifs and decorations on it (Fig. 10. c).

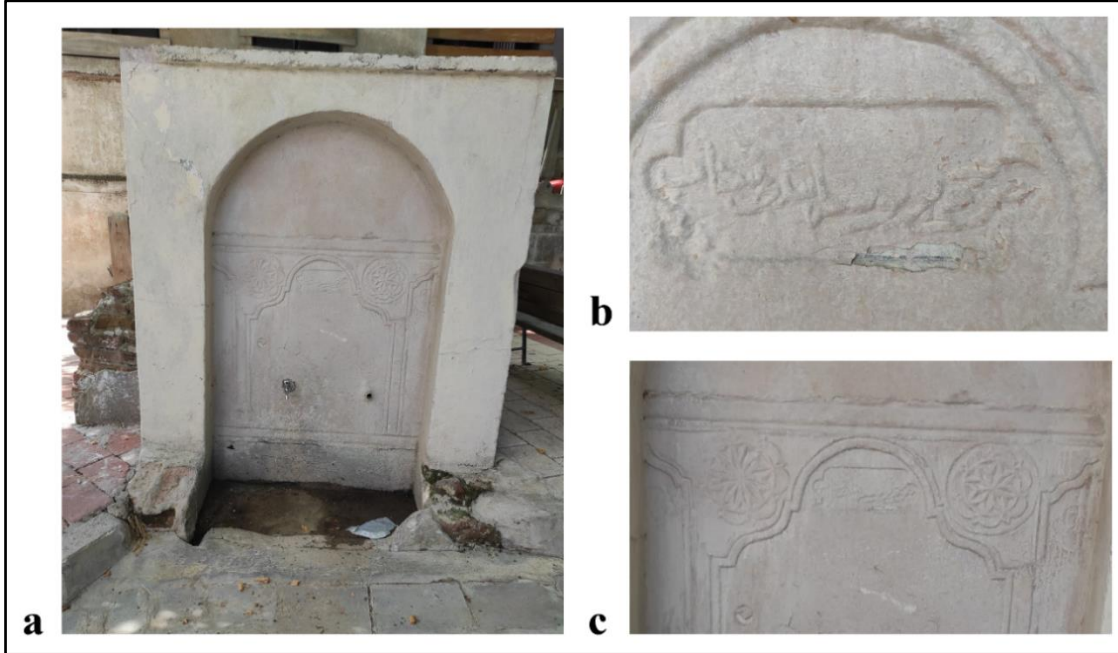


Fig. 10. Bayramiç Garip Fountain a. Sitting bench, b. Inscription c.Embellishment (Photo, Çelik Turan, 2021)

Bayramiç Hükümet Square Fountain

Bayramiç Government Square Fountain is a single-sided square fountain located in the facade-wall fountain type (Fig. 11. a). According to the inscription (Fig. 11. c) on the fountain, it is stated that it was built by Hadımzade Osman Bey in 1792 [14]. The fountain is not used for water supply today. For this reason, it is far from the concept of an adequate city diary on the urban side. Thanks to the cypress and other floral motifs on the fountain, it preserves its historical identity (Fig. 11. d).

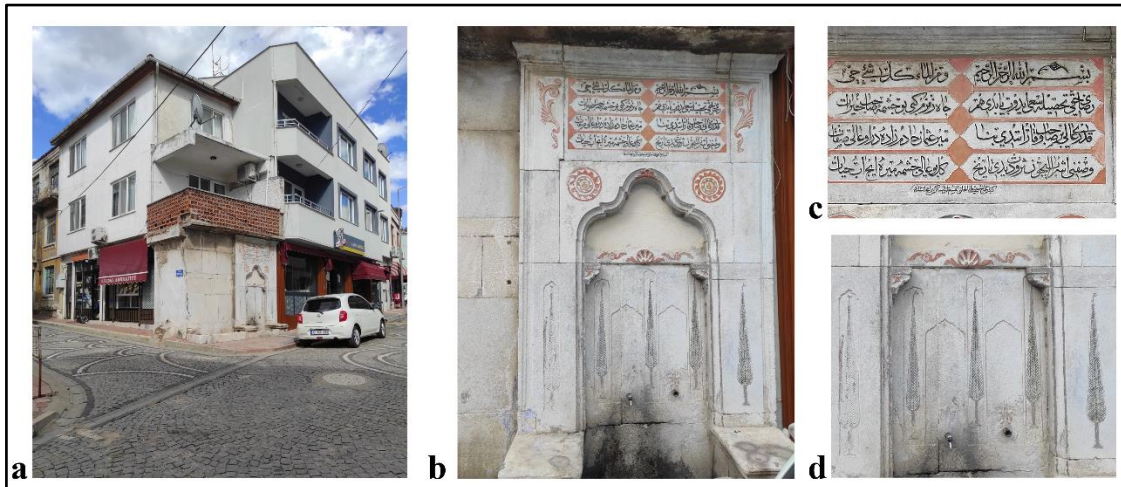


Fig. 11. Bayramiç Government Square Fountain a. Location of the fountain b. Embellishment c. Inscription d. Cypress motif (Photo, Çelik Turan, 2021)

The fountain, which is far from the focal point of the square in urban life, does not take enough place in the city memory. The formation of social perception contributes to the fact that the fountains, which define the landscape with the identity value it will gain, are among the urban reinforcement elements.

Bayramiç Taşköprü Çeşmesi (Karşıyaka Çeşmesi)

Taşköprü Fountain, which is referred to as Karşıyaka Fountain in the literature, is located on the garden wall of Taşköprü Mosque. (Fig.12). The mosque wall is integrated with Taşköprü on the Menderes Stream. (Fig.13). It still preserves its architectural features and function.

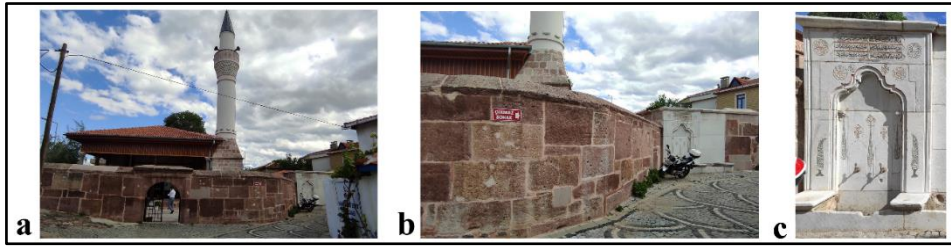


Fig. 12. *Bayramiç Taşköprü Fountain a. Taşköprü Mosque b. Fountain-street relationship c. General view of the fountain (Photo, Çelik Turan, 2021)*

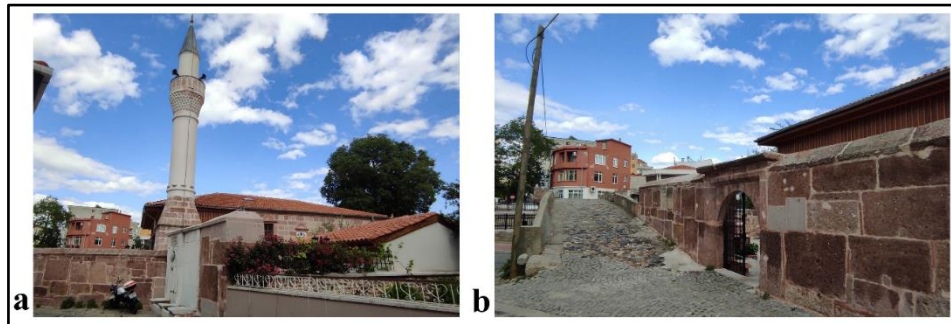


Fig. 13. *Bayramiç Taşköprü Fountain a. Mosque-fountain relationship b. Mosque-bridge relationship (Photo, Çelik Turan, 2021)*

It is written in the Ottoman inscription with six cartridges that it was built by Osman Bey in 1782 for the soul of his mother. [14]. Çeşme is planned as a neighborhood fountain (Fig.12. a, b). It has the characteristics of the Square Fountain in terms of decoration and architectural features (Fig.13).

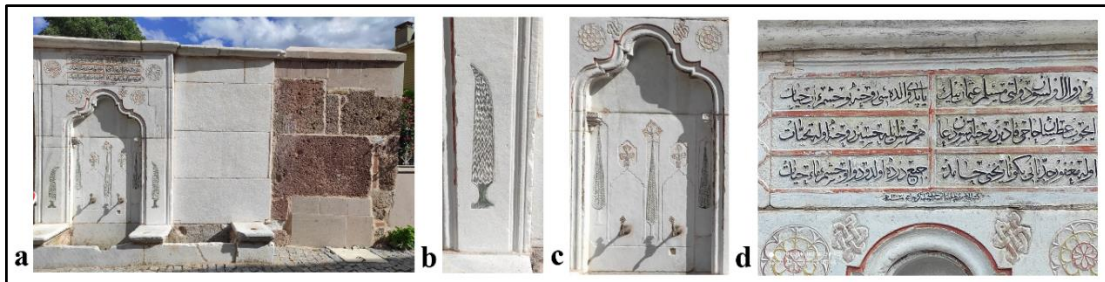


Fig. 13. *Bayramiç Taşköprü Fountain a. Fountain-wall relationship b. Cypress tree motif c. Niche interior and arch top motifs d. Inscription (Photo, Çelik Turan, 2021)*

There are 3 sitting benches on both sides of the fountain and at the end of the trough (Fig. 13. a). The water supply from the Kaz Mountains continues its function. The arch niche of the fountain is decorated with convex and convex curved branches (Fig. 13.c). There are rosettes on both sides of the arch and the inscription. A cypress tree motif is embroidered on both sides of the niche (Fig. 13.b).

Historical Fountains in Gelibolu District

The Gallipoli Peninsula stretches between the Dardanelles Strait and the Saros Gulf, expanding to the south. Located in the northwest, the peninsula is also the last piece of land in the south-east of the European continent. It is connected to Thrace by the narrow (5 km) Bolayır isthmus in the north. It was conquered by the Ottoman Pasha Suleiman in 1354. Under the Ottoman rule, Gallipoli became an important base of action in the raids against Thrace and the Balkans, and gained importance as a gateway and naval base for the Ottoman armies [17].

Cevizlik Village and Structure of Ayazma

Cevizlik Village Fountain is in the type of wall and square fountain. (Fig. 14 and 15). It is an example of a simple round arched fountain.

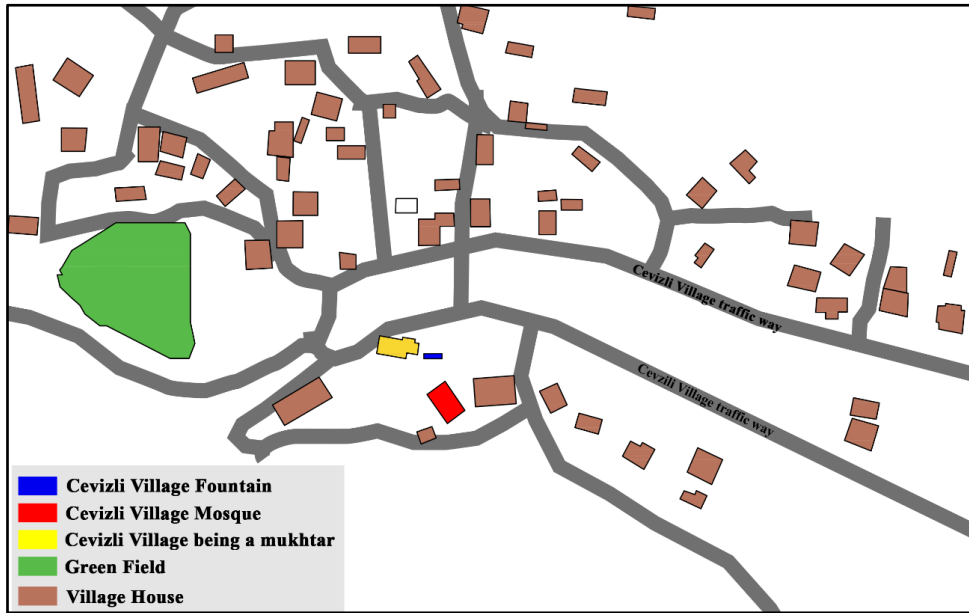


Fig. 14. Cevizli Village Fountain (created by the authors)

It is written that the fountain, which has two inscriptions on it, was built in 1763. (Fig. 15. b,c). The fountain lost its historical identity during the repair activities. There are jug bench, niche, water reservoir and arch sections. (Fig.15. a). After the zoning activity, which is among the construction purposes of the fountains, it lost its function. Contrary to the Cevizlik Village typology, it is located in an area where there is less construction outside the center of the village, away from the square phenomenon.



Fig. 15. Cevizli Village Fountain a. Sitting bench, b. First inscription c. Second inscription (Photo, Çelik Turan, 2021)

Since the village is among the public service buildings, it has an important place in the village life. There is the use of village people for the purpose of water supply function (Fig. 16).



Fig. 16. Cevizli Village Fountain (Photo, Çelik Turan, 2021)

Telli Baba Fountain

Telli Baba Fountain functions as a neighborhood fountain. (Fig. 17). The fountain, which was built to provide water to the public, is not used for water supply today.



Fig. 17. Telli Baba Fountain (created by the authors)

Telli Baba Fountain reflects the Tulip Era with its general characteristics [14]. Due to its architectural structure, which wears out over time, it only has a mass effect (Fig. 18. a). According to the construction inscriptions, it was built by Mustafa Pasha which District Governor of Gallipoli, in 1725. [14]. There are niches on the Telli Baba Fountain (Fig. 18. b). There are floral motifs and geometric reliefs on the fountain (Fig. 18. c). The main elements of the marble covered section that provides the monumental appearance and identity of the fountain are the sliced-arched niche in the middle and the large inscription on the upper side. [21]. There is an inscription on the fountain and the inscription is readable. The back of the fountain was built to store water (Fig. 18. d).



Fig. 18. Telli Baba Fountain a. Niches above the fountain b. Fountain - street relationship c. Cypress motif d. Side view of the fountain (Photo, Çelik Turan, 2021)

Karainbeyli Village Fountain

Karainbeyli village fountain is a wall-facade and square fountain (Fig. 20. c). Village development caused the square phenomenon to be realized in a restrictive way. The fact that it was established for the purpose of water supply in the temporal motion and is still used for water supply today is an indication that the fountain continues to be used in accordance with its purpose (Fig. 20. d).

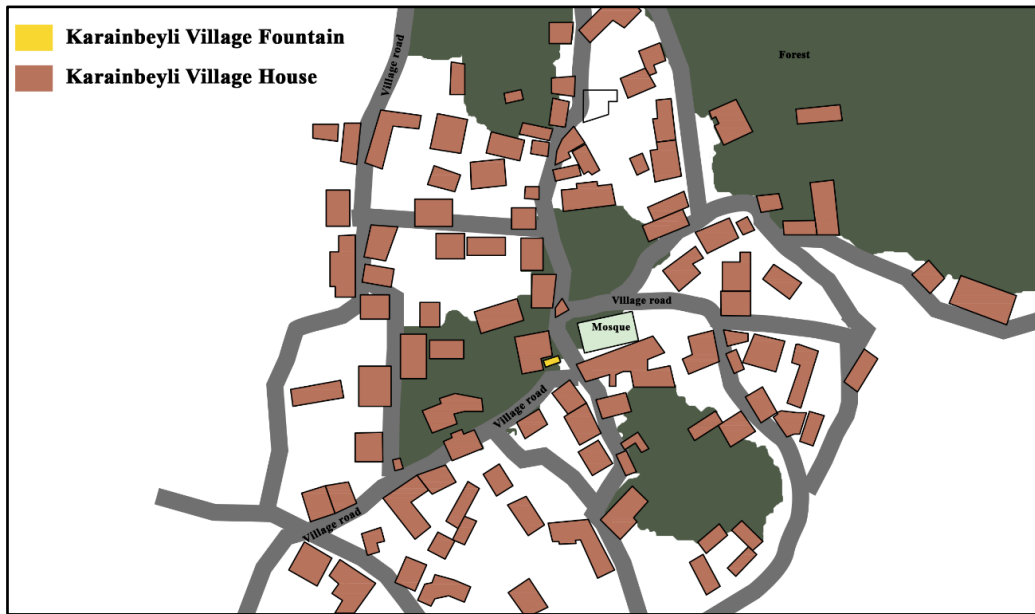


Fig. 19. Karainbeyli Village Fountain (created by the authors)

According to the inscription mounted on the wall on the west side of the fountain, it is written that it was built by Hacı Murat Bin Ali in 1562 [14]. The fountain lost its architectural feature to a great extent during the repair (Fig. 20. a). The inscription on the side of the fountain has worn out over time (Fig. 20. b).



Fig. 20. Karainbeyli Village Fountain a. The plane-fountain relationship in the square b. Inscription c. The location of the fountain in the square d. Trough (Photo, Çelik Turan, 2021)

Historical Fountains in Çanakkale City

Due to its location, the Dardanelles Bosphorus is an important transit center connecting the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, with its passage between Anatolia and Europe. With the Ottoman domination, the core of the city was formed around the grass castle in 1462. In time, with the new arrangements made around the Bosphorus for defense purposes, the development of the city with the environment was ensured. [18].

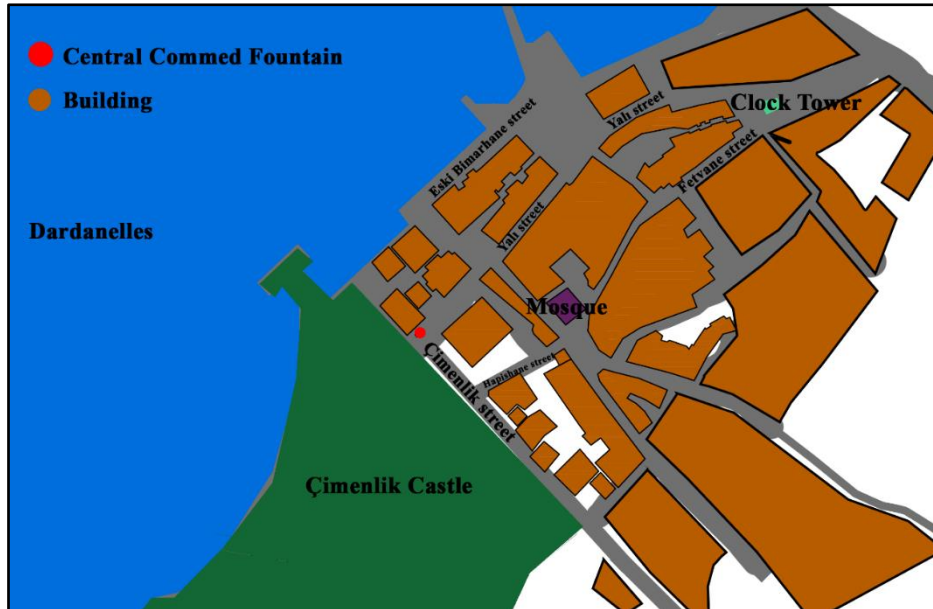


Fig. 21. Çanakkale Central Command Fountain (created by the authors)

Çanakkale Central Command Fountain

Çanakkale Central Command Fountain is in the type of façade-wall and road fountain. (Fig. 22). It is one of the most beautiful examples of the zoning activity, which is among

the construction purposes of the fountains. It is located in the core settlement square in the construction of the city of Çanakkale. Fountain has been away from the city square due to temporal changes and developments.



Fig. 22. Çanakkale Central Commend Fountain (Photo, Çelik Turan, 2021)

There is an inscription on the fountain and it is stated that it was built by Hacı İbrahim Pasha (Fig. 23. b). Due to the fact that some of the writing of the 4-line construction inscription on the inscription was faded, it could not be fully read (Fig. 23. c). It has lost its influence on urban development over time. Rosettes and motifs on the fountain have been preserved until today (Fig. 23. c).



Fig. 23. Çanakkale Central Commend Fountain a. Location of the fountain b. Inscription c. Embellishment (Photo, Çelik Turan, 2021)

Historical Fountains in Kilitbahir District

In ancient times, it was called Koynus-Koynus-sema, which means "The Grave of a Female Dog". It is rumored that the tomb of Hekaben, the wife of the Trojan King, is here. The district got its name from this tomb. Athenians BC. They erected a monument to commemorate their victory in 411. However, the location of the monument is unknown. There is no record showing the establishment. However, the construction date of the Damat İbrahim Pasha Fountain in the bazaar is 1023 Hijri or Rumi. In other words, the settlement center where such a decorated fountain was built 400 years ago has a history of at least 250-300 years. It is written in the registry of the charter that an inn, bath, fountain and a masjid were built in Kilitbahir Castle by the order of Fatih Sultan Mehmed, by the Governor of Gallipoli, Yakup Pasha. [19].

Kilitbahir Village Pools Fountain

Kilitbahir pools fountain is of road fountain type. The pools fountain, located on the upper part of the main road, is located on the Gallipoli peninsula. (Fig. 24).

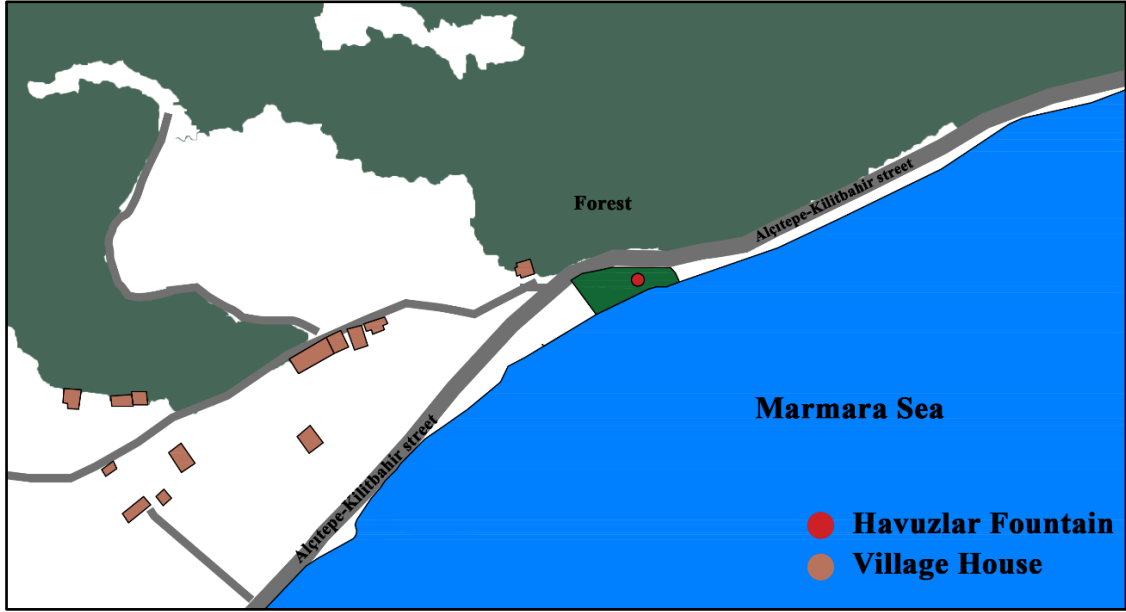


Fig. 24. Kilitbahir Havuzlar Fountain (created by the authors)

It was built by Halil Pasha in 1627-1628 and is the earliest fountain of Kilitbahir village [14]. The Pools fountain was built in the Ottoman period to meet the drinking water needs of the ships passing through the Bosphorus (Fig. 25. a). There is a four-line inscription in the mirror section of Kilitbahir Pools Fountain, and it has been preserved until today (Fig. 25. c). It is possible to see the traces of human intervention on the column-marble arches on both sides of the pools fountain (Fig. 25. b).

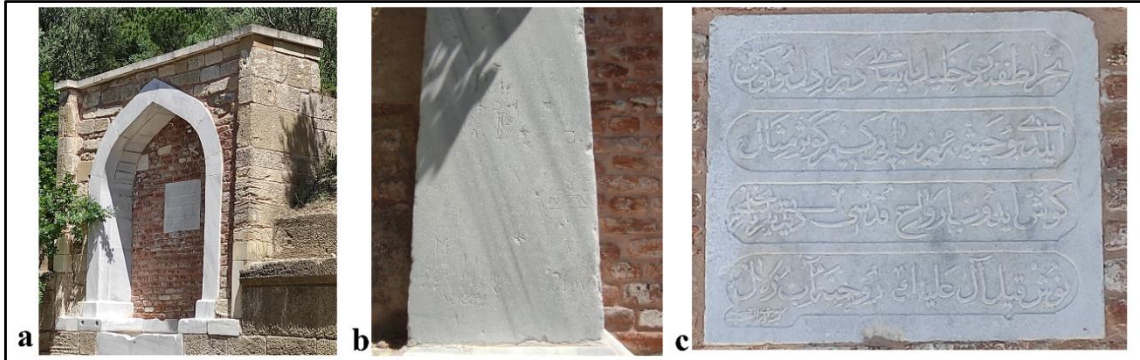


Fig. 25. Kilitbahir Havuzlar Fountain a. Front view ,b. The gullies made by the Anzac soldier c. Inscription (Photo, Çelik Turan, 2021)

While the Pools Fountain is located on the upper part of the main road, it is one of the historical textures that sheds light on the history of the area with its tomb and pool section (Fig. 26. a). The pools fountain is not used for water supply today (Fig. 26. b). Over time, the natural processes and human influences around it have affected the appearance of the historical building and surrounding structures. There is a trough part of the pools fountain, but it is dysfunctional (Fig. 26. c).



Fig. 26. Kilitbahir Havuzlar Fountain a. View of the fountain from the sea b. Trough c. Water trough (Photo, Çelik Turan, 2021)

Ibrahim Pasha Fountain in Kilitbahir Village

Kilitbahir İbrahim Paşa fountain is in the type of neighborhood and square fountain. (Fig. 26). According to the fountain inscription, it is understood that it was built by Damat İbrahim Pasha in 1722 with the order of III. Ahmet [14].

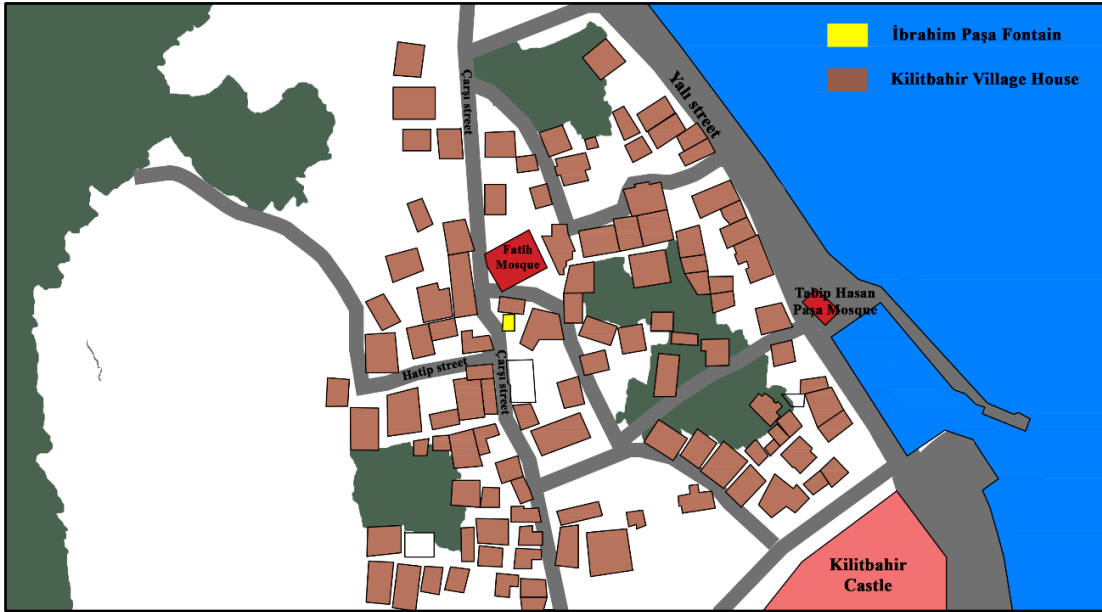


Fig. 27. İbrahim Paşa Fountain (created by the authors)

İbrahim Pasha Fountain, which is located in a position that strengthens the square phenomenon due to its proximity to public areas, was built in the neighborhood fountain type for water supply. However, it is not used for water supply today (Fig.28).



Fig. 28. İbrahim Paşa Fountain (Photo, Çelik Turan, 2021)

There is a three-line inscription located in the middle of the arch on the İbrahim Pasha Fountain (Fig. 29. d). The bowl part of the fountain carries the historical traces of the period when the fountain was built, with floral motifs and reliefs around it (Fig. 29. a). İbrahim Pasha Fountain is not used for clean drinking water as there is no tap in the nozzle section.



Fig. 29. İbrahim Paşa Fountain a. Front view b. Inscription c. Information sign about the history of the fountain d. Inscription (Photo, Çelik Turan, 2021)

Kilitbahir Village Square Fountain

Kilitbahir Village square fountain is square fountain type (Fig. 30). It is one of the architectural features and inscriptions “It is understood that it was built in memory of II. Abdülhamit [14].

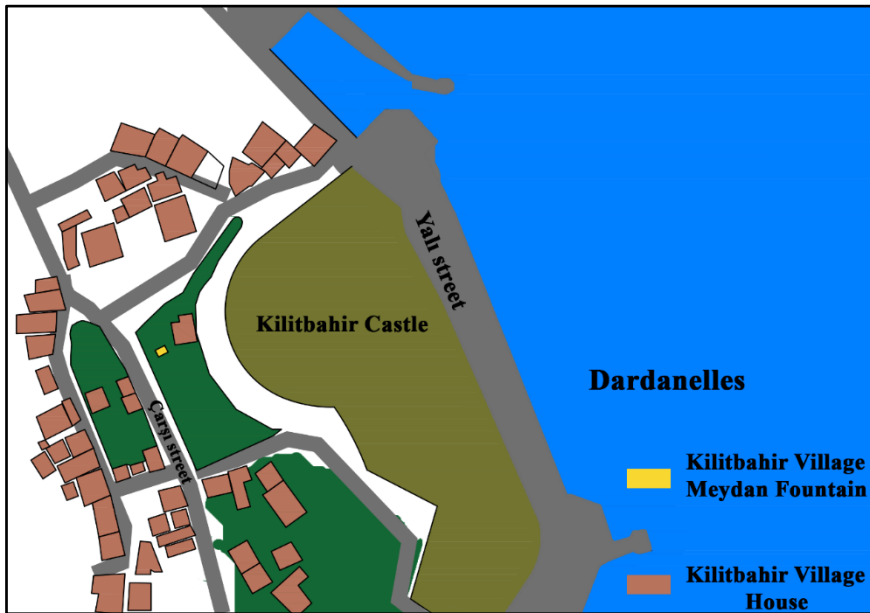


Fig. 30. Kilitbahir Village Square Fountain (created by the authors)

The fountain has 4 sides and there is a bowl and an inscription on each side (Fig. 31. a). The Kilitbahir village square fountain is used for water supply, and the fountain is a historical structure that strengthens the square phenomenon (Fig. 31. b). Since the fountain is located in a public open green area, it is an important monumental value in terms of spatial use and the identity of Kilitbahir village (Fig. 31. e).

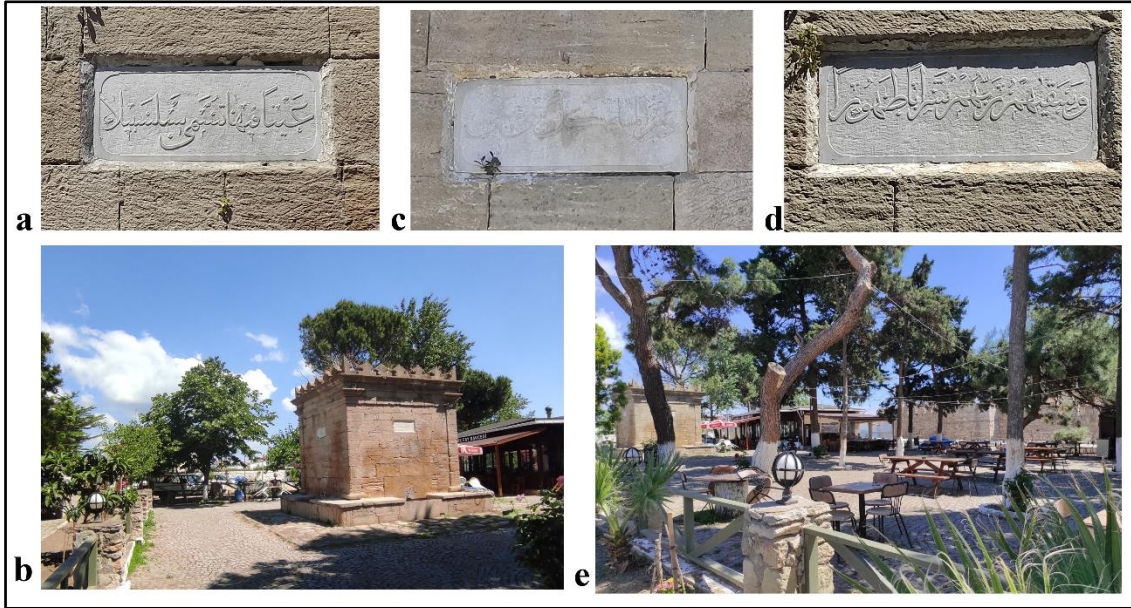


Fig. 31. Kilitbahir Village Square Fountain a. Inscription-1, b. The view of the fountain from the South, c. Inscription-2, d. Inscription e. The view of the fountain in the park (Photo, Çelik Turan, 2021)

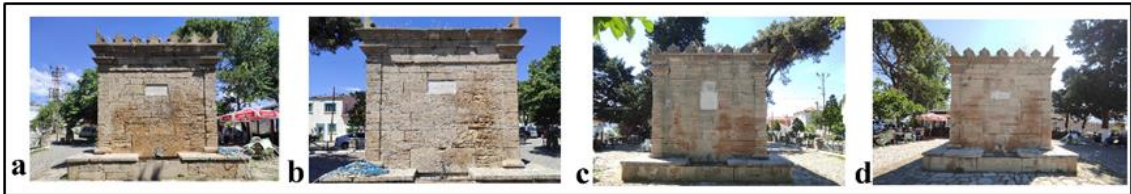


Fig. 32. Kilitbahir Village Square Fountain a. South side b. Western side c. East side d. North side (Photo, Çelik Turan, 2021)

Except for one of the inscription (Fig. 32. c.) on the four sides of the Kilitbahir Square Fountain, the others are in readable condition. It represents the early period square fountains with no decorations other than the sitting benches (Fig. 32.).

Historical Fountains in Özbek Village

Özbek Village Ahmetağa Fountain

Özbek Village Ahmetağa Fountain is of road front type. It is located on the left side of the road at the Özbek village turn on the Çanakkale-Lapseki-İzmir highway (Fig. 33).

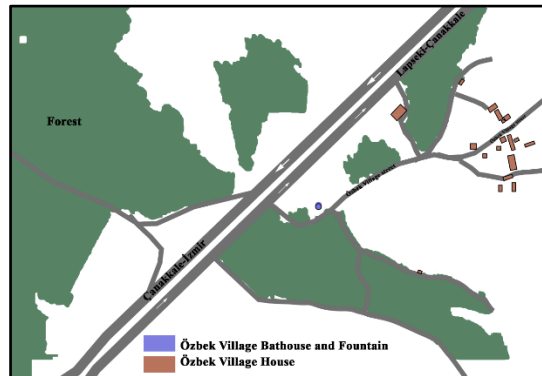


Fig. 33. Özbek Village Bathhouse and Fountain (created by the authors)

Özbek Village Ahmetağa Fountain was built with a domed architectural design and was built with spolia materials (Fig. 34. a) [14]. The water coming from the fountain is poured from the nozzle part to the trough part (Fig. 34. d). It has an ecological function in terms of wildlife (Fig. 35. a). With the Özbek village fountain, bath and cemetery ruins, they have the value of historical identity in the area..



Fig. 34. Özbek Village Bathhouse and Fountain (Photo, Çelik Turan, 2021)

The Özbek village fountain is a single-sided fountain. It contributes to human and wild life for the purpose of water supply. There are no inscriptions and niches on the fountain, but there are bowls, troughs and a jug bench (Fig. 35. d).



Fig. 35. Özbek Village Bathhouse and Fountain (Photo, Çelik Turan, 2021)

City-Environment Relationship of Fountains

It is the examination of the fountains in terms of their identifiability, spatial value and the relationship between the city-environment function, among the evaluation criteria of the city-environment relationship.

Table 1. The Relationship of Fountains with the City and the Environment

THE RELATIONSHIP OF FOUNTAINS WITH THE CITY AND THE ENVIRONMENT																					
	Fountains	Spatial feature according to its location in the city											City-environmental function								
		water supply	Orientation	Emphasis	Locating	plastic object	Historical identity	Square-assembly area	Contribution to wildlife	Functionality	Aesthetic	Format	Material	Colour	Texture	Perceptibility	Ecological function	Physical function	Economic function	Social, psychological, and cultural function	
1	Babakale Village Ahmetağa Fountain				x		x					x								x	
2	Babakale Village Square Fountain	X		x	x	x	x			x	x		x		x			x		x	
3	Babakale Village Yalı Fountain	X		x	x		x					x			x			x		x	
4	Bayramiç District Garip Fountain	X	x		x		x	x		x								x		x	
5	Bayramiç District Taşköprü Fountain				x		x			x	x	x	x	x	x					x	
6	Bayramiç Government Square Fountain	X			x		Bayramiç			x	x		x		x					x	
7	Cevizli Village Fountain			x			x	x		x								x	x		x
8	Çanakkale Central Commed Fountain		x		x		x			x	x	x	x		x						x
9	Gelibolu District Tellibaba Fountain			x			x														x
10	Kilitbahir Havuzlar Fountain			x	x		x				x	x	x		x			x		x	x
11	Karainbeyli Fountain	x					x			x										x	x
12	Kilitbahir Village Square Fountain	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
13	Kilitbahir İbrahim Paşa Fountain			x	x		x	x			x	x	x		x	x	x			x	x
14	Özbek Village Bathhouse and Fountain	x	x		x		x		x	x			x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x

It has been determined that all of the registered fountains in Çanakkale have historical identity, social, physical and cultural functions. (Table 1). In Babakale, Bayramiç, Kilitbahir and Özbek Villages, the water supply of the fountains continues. The fountains that emphasize the city and have an aesthetic feature are the Square Fountains. Bayramiç District Taşköprü Fountain, Kilitbahir Village Pools and Meydan Fountains, which have tourism potential, also have economic functions. Among the historical fountains, only the Özbek Village Fountain contributes to wildlife.

CONCLUSIONS

The historical registration of Çanakkale, which is discussed in the study, has an important effect on the city and the environment in line with the purpose of its construction. Fountains, which are the connectors of landscape, natural landscape and cultural landscape elements in the index that started with the formation of the concepts of city and urbanization, revealed not only the historical value but also the values of the concepts. Fountains take place in the memory of the city within the historical identity.

Making a distinction between urban and rural in the formation of development activities is one of the main mistakes. Because the fountains were built for the purpose of water supply and zoning activities, without making any distinction between urban and rural areas. Depending on the regions where they were built, the fountains have added ecological, socio-cultural and physical value to the city.

Fountains have gained different functions with the temporal and spatial changes of historical buildings within the city-environment relationship. In addition, the fountains have ensured the ecological protection of the environment.

Since fountains are among the masterpieces of civilizations, they have played a role in shaping the city and the environment throughout history. Historical fountains have witnessed social events and carried their traces on them. For this reason, worn out fountains create aesthetic concerns.

An important criterion of the fountains in the depiction of the environment and the city is the effect created by the changing area uses with the demographic structure. These uses provide physical and ecological contribution to the users of the environment and the city.

Fountains, which describe the periods in which they were found with their motifs and patterns, are the greatest monumental works. Between being urban, the city provides the living and non-living material that makes up the environment for future generations to associate with the prehistoric. In this sense, fountains provide to associate the prehistorical effect with the integration of today's environment-urban uses with the landscape.

Moreover, fountains that contribute to the formation of cultural landscape areas are areas where there is intense human interaction. They contain not only tangible values but also intangible values, which offer the opportunity to socialize and in the area where they are located. Fountains should not only be examined as an architectural work, but also as landscape reinforcement elements that reflect the natural processes of landscape areas and human interaction. Thus, they will ensure that the identity value of the area they are located in is formed. Another important point is that when the fountains are examined, they should not be seen only as urban equipment, but should be examined by considering their contribution to the environment in the city-environment interaction. Thus, it is obvious that it will shed light on the heritage of the future and will bring a new planning perspective to the professional discipline of landscape architecture.

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